

What is missing here is the coherent development that can make the countries of Africa into a growing dynamic economic power with a healthy appetite for American products.

I hope my bill will help spark that development and drive up all of these meager trade statistics.

First, it offers trade benefits on a wider variety of products than is covered under competing proposals.

These provisions are designed to help African economies diversify their export base.

That's good for Africa, and good for us.

Second, as I have noted, my bill addresses the two biggest barriers to economic development in Africa—HIV/AIDS and debt.

In addition, it helps infuse into African economies a powerful engine of economic growth—small business.

The bill gives special attention to small- and women-owned businesses in Africa and it ensures that existing United States trade promotion mechanisms are made available to American small businesses seeking to do business in Africa.

That kind of attention to the economic fundamentals also is good for Africa and good for us.

My bill authorizes the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, OPIC, to initiate one or more equity funds in support of infrastructure projects in sub-Saharan Africa, including basic health services, including HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, hospitals, potable water, sanitation, schools, electrification of rural areas, and publicly-accessible transportation.

It specifically requires that not less than 70 percent of equity funds be allocated to projects involving small- and women-owned businesses with substantial African ownership, thus ensuring that Africa truly gains from the provision.

It also specifies that a majority of funds be allocated to American small business.

Good for Africa and good for America.

This measure also ensures that the benefits of economic growth and development in Africa will be broad enough to allow African workers and African firms to buy American goods and services.

My bill explicitly requires compliance with internationally recognized standards of worker and human rights and environmental protections in order for countries to receive the additional trade benefits of the legislation.

The requirements are enforceable and allow for legal action to be taken by United States citizens when an African country fails to comply.

The bill also includes strong protections against the illegal transshipments of goods from their countries through Africa, and authorizes the provision of technical assistance to customs services in Africa.

Transshipment is frankly a sneaky practice employed by producers in China and other third party countries, especially in Asia.

Here's how it works: they establish sham production in countries which may export to the United States under more favorable conditions than those producers enjoy in their own countries.

Then they ship goods made in their factories at home and meant for the United States market to the third country, in this case an African country, pack it or assemble it in some minor way, and send it on to the United States marked "Make in Africa," with all the benefits that label would bring.

If that happens in Africa, it will undermine our objectives—it will be bad for Africa, bad for the United States, and simply unjust.

These provisions are intended to ensure that the trade benefits in Africa accrue to African workers rather than non-African producers.

There is more talk of Africa in the Halls of Congress than we have heard in a long time.

I welcome that because we have hope for this kind of attention on the Senate Subcommittee on Africa for the seven years I have served on that committee.

The prospect of expanding trade with Africa has inspired many members to educate themselves about the changes taking place on the continent.

Now they have to accept the opportunity and the challenge those changes present.

Now they have to fix our trading relationship with Africa.

In our zeal to expand our trading relationship with selected countries, we must be mindful to do it in a manner that is sustainable.

I fear that some of the other alternatives that are out there are insufficient to meet and sustain the goals that we all share.

A better trade relationship for Africa has to be for the long term because its richest rewards will come in the long term.

Lasting, equitable, and effective expansion of commercial ties to the economies and peoples of Africa will require bold steps.

This legislation represents the first of those steps. I urge my colleagues to take up the tools we have to help the Nations of Africa build a more prosperous and just place on their continent. It is the right thing to do and the smart thing to do for America. Please join me in supporting the HOPE for Africa bill.

CHANGES TO THE BUDGETARY AGGREGATES AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the appropriate budgetary aggregates and the allocation for the Appropriations Committee to reflect amounts provided for emergency requirements.

I hereby submit revisions to the 2000 Senate Appropriations Committee allocations, pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

	Budget authority	Outlays	Deficit
Current Allocation:			
General purpose discretionary	534,542,000,000	544,481,000,000	.....
Violent crime reduction fund	4,500,000,000	5,554,000,000	.....
Highways .....	.....	24,574,000,000	.....
Mass transit .....	.....	4,117,000,000	.....
Mandatory	321,502,000,000	304,297,000,000	.....
Total	860,544,000,000	883,023,000,000	.....
Adjustments:			
General purpose discretionary	+8,699,000,000	+8,282,000,000	.....
Violent crime reduction fund .....	.....	.....	.....
Highways .....	.....	.....	.....
Mass transit .....	.....	.....	.....
Mandatory .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	+8,699,000,000	+8,282,000,000	.....
Revised Allocation:			
General purpose discretionary	543,241,000,000	552,763,000,000	.....
Violent crime reduction fund	4,500,000,000	5,554,000,000	.....
Highways .....	.....	24,574,000,000	.....
Mass transit .....	.....	4,117,000,000	.....
Mandatory	321,502,000,000	304,297,000,000	.....
Total	869,243,000,000	891,305,000,000	.....
I hereby submit revisions to the 2000 budget aggregates, pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:			
Current Allocation: Budget Resolution	1,429,491,000,000	1,415,863,000,000	- 7,781,000,000
Adjustments: Emergencies	+8,699,000,000	+8,282,000,000	- 8,282,000,000

	Budget authority	Outlays	Deficit
Revised Allocation: Budget Resolution	1,438,190,000,000	1,424,145,000,000	-16,063,000,000

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, October 1, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,652,679,330,611.02 (Five trillion, six hundred fifty-two billion, six hundred seventy-nine million, three hundred thirty thousand, six hundred eleven dollars and two cents).

One year ago, October 1, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,540,570,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred forty billion, five hundred seventy million).

Fifteen years ago, October 1, 1984, the Federal debt stood at \$1,572,266,000,000 (One trillion, five hundred seventy-two billion, two hundred sixty-six million).

Twenty-five years ago, October 1, 1974, the Federal debt stood at \$481,059,000,000 (Four hundred eighty-one billion, fifty-nine million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,171,620,330,611.02 (Five trillion, one hundred seventy-one billion, six hundred twenty million, three hundred thirty thousand, six hundred eleven dollars and two cents) during the past 25 years.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:58 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 1606. An act to reenact chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-5497. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes; Request for Comments; Docket No. 99-NM-216 (9-28/9-30)" (RIN2120-AA64) (1999-0370), received September 30, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5498. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel,

Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes; Docket No. 99-NM-270 (9-24/9-30)" (RIN2120-AA64) (1999-0369), received September 30, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5499. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A320 Series Airplanes; Docket No. 99-NM-48 (9-24/9-30)" (RIN2120-AA64) (1999-0368), received September 30, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5500. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Pratt & Whitney JT9D-7R4 Series Turbofan Engines; Docket No. 99-NE-06 (9-24/9-30)" (RIN2120-AA64) (1999-0366), received September 30, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5501. A communication from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Pratt & Whitney PW2000 Series Turbofan Engines; Docket No. 99-NE-02 (9-24/9-30)" (RIN2120-AA64) (1999-0365), received September 30, 1999; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MACK, from the Joint Economic Committee:

Special report entitled "The 1999 Joint Economic Report" (Rept. No. 106-169).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 1236: A bill to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for commencement of the construction of the Arrowrock Dam Hydroelectric Project in the State of Idaho (Rept. No. 106-170).

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S.J. Res. 3: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI:

S. 1683. A bill to make technical changes to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 1684. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate the consumptive demand

exception relating to the importation of goods made with forced labor and to clarify that forced or indentured labor includes forced or indentured child labor; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BENNETT:

S. 1685. A bill to authorize the Golden Spike/Crossroads of the West National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. VOINOVICH:

S.J. Res. 35. A joint resolution disapproving the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1998; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs, pursuant to the order of section 602 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. MURKOWSKI):

S. Res. 195. Expressing the sense of the Senate concerning Dr. William Ransom Wood; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MURKOWSKI:

S. 1683. A bill to make technical changes to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

RURAL ALASKA ACCESS RIGHTS ACT OF 1999

• Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce legislation to make technical amendments to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).

This legislation is a Rural Alaska Bill of Rights.

This legislation is the direct result of no less than six hearings I have held on this issue since becoming chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

During these hearings I was continuously assured by the administration that many of the frustrations Alaskans face because of the interpretation of ANILCA could be dealt with administratively. Unfortunately, many of the problems remain unresolved today.

Some background on this issue is appropriate.

Nineteen years ago Congress enacted ANILCA placing more than 100 million acres of land out of 365 into a series of vast parks, wildlife refuges, and wilderness units.

Much of the concern about the act was the impact these Federal units, and related management restrictions, would have on traditional activities and lifestyles of the Alaskan people.

To allay these concerns, ANILCA included a series of unique provisions designed to ensure that traditional activities and lifestyles would continue, and that Alaskans would not be subjected to a "Permit Lifestyle," as the